

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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FRANK OLIVER, PROPRIETOR.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1893.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

According to reports from the East and all over there are brighter times ahead for those engaged in trade. Confidence is beginning to be established in the trade centres of the United States, and in that country as well as abroad there has been a steady advance in the value of securities. An exchange says, if the wholesale trade is not as active as it usually is at this period of the year it is characterized by a steady and healthy tone which is something remarkable considering the commercial depression that has hung over America for such a provokingly protracted period. Regarding the advancement in discounts rates, which means a curtailment of credit, quite a number of merchants look upon it as a wise move on the part of the banks, as it is admitted that trade has been expanded beyond its legitimate limits in different lines.

Here in Edmonton and generally throughout the Northwest the feeling prevailing is that much of the existing depression is caused by the action of the banks in stopping the credit of those who they have been in the habit of assisting and refusing the paper of their best customers. Certainly, it is during the times like we have just passed and are passing through, that the services of a bank is needed more than any other. When trade is good there is naturally a large amount of floating money. But when it is bad, then is the time that the merchant with money on his books he cannot collect, yet with a business he must carry, on requires assistance. There are however always two sides to be looked at, and the terrible state of the money market in the United States and all large centres as it existed a few weeks ago, may be sufficient excuse for the closeness with which the banks have hung on to their money.

On the whole Canada, and we out here have nothing to fear. Good crops have been secured in Ontario and the same may be said of Manitoba and Quebec. East, money is all the time getting easier. The discount rates quoted are 7 to 8 per cent, and a few gilt edge customers are able to obtain what funds they require at the old 6 per cent rate, but the ruling rate is 7 per cent. Our own harvest crop, which everywhere is reported to be above the average should give the farmers a little ready money and make things easier all round. The index finger points that way. With fair rates out of the Territories and to points within the Territories, this year would even be a bonanza to some.

A CAR OR NO EXHIBITS GO.

The firm stand taken by the Edmonton Agricultural Society, and their determination not to send any exhibits at all unless the C. P. R. forward a car direct to Edmonton as they agreed to do, meets with the hearty approval of both the Fort Saskatchewan and St. Albert Agricultural societies, and the telegram dispatched by Mayor McCauley on Saturday, informing the Land Commissioner J. A. Hamilton of this resolve has their unqualified endorsement.

Prince Albert has had its car supplied to it and other places have also had cars placed at their disposal, but Edmonton, though plainly promised the same, is at the last moment dropped out, and telegraphed to ship its samples in cases to Winnipeg. Apart from the trouble and expense the latter arrangement would entail, it is too much to expect that the Edmonton district, after sparing no expense to get to together as fine an exhibit as can be seen anywhere, is going to allow these samples, which have been collected at no cost and charge to the C. P. R., to be taken away out of sight of its delegates, and held at the disposal of no one knows who, and sent, no one knows where. This sort of thing has occurred before. It is not the first time that specimens

of grains and grasses from Edmonton have been peddled along the line at points near home, when the people here were given to understand they were intended for show in Ontario and the East. A promise like this deliberately broken does more to foster distrust than many a year of pledges can retrieve. We were promised a car, and on the strength of this promise the three societies buckled to, and sent teams and men at the cost of money and time, over the country, that the best that Northern Alberta grew might be secured. Had they been given to understand from the first that the C. P. R. would not grant them a special car to send their exhibits East in, the chances are no move would have been made at all, for the people and farmers were tired of collecting samples that never reached the points it was intended they should. A car devoted to the Edmonton District, and accompanied right through by delegates from here, was a guarantee that everything would be right. "Well!" said the farmers, "we have a car of our own this time, and we'll astonish the folks East." But if you please we can't to have a car, the C. P. R. say we can't, they have no scruple at breaking an agreement, therefore the only thing to do is keep the stuff right here and let it rot rather than pack it in cases, to be handled and charged about, at their will and pleasure.

This is the verdict of the people of the Edmonton district. If the C. P. R. won't help us to show the world what we can grow and produce—we'll be the losers by it as much, if not more than we are, and if they can stand it so can we.

PROHIBITIVE RATES.

If anything were wanting to illustrate how much the rate policy of the C. P. R. works out against the best interests of the country, the fact that now there is a market at points south and west of us for much that we grow, and that we are absolutely unable to ship of our plenty owing to those rates, speaks for itself. Calgary and Lethbridge wants oats and potatoes. All right we say—we have got plenty of them, will send you 20 cars, or so many bushels as the case may be, but the moment we ask for rates, such prices are quoted as prohibit us doing so except at a loss. Is this not Caesarism? An abuse of power that cannot be too strongly stigmatised and denounced by those who are not afraid to speak their minds.

Prohibitive rates!—there is no romance about the term, no drawing on the imagination, no airing a personal grievance, it is solid bed rock reality, brought only to forcibly before the person who is offered a sale for his goods which he is forced to refuse. Who sees an opportunity to dispose of his wares at a price that will give him a fair return for his labor, swept away and gobbled from him; through the unreasonable avarice of a third party, stronger than he, vested with a power that is again and again abused, yet which might be made of incalculable benefit to the Territories were a broader and more liberal minded policy pursued. The C. P. R. we cannot help liking to a magnificent Mazarin, whose will cannot be thwarted and whose word is law. It controls with Imperial audacity a country so large that all the nations of Europe could find shelter within its domains. It dictates to this part and that part what they shall and what they shall not do. It makes and unmakes the market at its pleasure, and withers by a stroke of its pen the community so unfortunate as to incur its enmity. Like a great black spider, it stretches its net from ocean to ocean, and laughs with the laugh of the satisfied at every attempt that is made on the part of person or state to call it to order. From the pioneer of a great movement that first made habitation and settlement in the Northwest possible, it has become a monopolist that threatens the very liberties of the people situated to the North and West of its boundary. Seventy-two and a half cents per hundred pounds is the modest price it asks to carry potatoes from Edmonton to Lethbridge a distance of 490 miles, just forty-two and thirty hundreds of a dollar per bushel. What shipper can stand that! Every time the train

goes out it takes back with it 2 or 3 empty cars, these could be filled and would be filled if the C. P. R. would only give reasonable rates. High rates are just killing the shop-keepers of the town and the farmers. If the prices for freight between here and Calgary were made reasonable, the merchant here could buy lots of the product of the farmers, such as grain, hay and potatoes, and ship it when there is a demand. The farmer could then get all the credit he wanted from the merchant and the merchant money from the buyer. At present the C. P. R. by preventing the shipping of product is causing a deadlock all round. We shall have more to say about this again.

MRS. WM. P. EVANS

Has now in Stock a good assortment of first-class and well-chosen Stationery, Book-keeping Books, Exercise Books, Copy Books, Scribbles, Readers and all kinds of School Supplies, Led Pencils, Pen-holders and Pen-Nibs, Inks, Mucilage, etc., also Fancy Goods, Toys and Wall Paper, Etc., Etc., and as everything is sold for Cash can sell cheap and give good value.

The Lending Library is continually being added to with books to suit all readers.

South Edmonton.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEGAL.

MERVYN MACKENZIE,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Office—White Avenue, South Edmonton.

MEDICAL.

D. R. BALDWIN, Office and residence, Hotel Edmonton, South Edmonton.

Notice of Removal.

J. Gainer has removed his butcher business from Railroad street to Vogel's store, White Avenue, South Edmonton.

R. Johnstone & Co.,

FRUITER AND CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION
Dealer. First class goods and reasonable prices.
Restaurant in connection. Meals 25 cents.
No. 4, WHITE AVENUE, SOUTH EDMONTON.

Go to the

B. C. Lumber Yard,

SOUTH EDMONTON,

For all kinds of Building Material consisting of DOUGLAS FIR, B. C. SPRUCE, B. C. CEDAR, LATH, SHINGLES, SILLS, DOORS AND SASH.

— ALSO —

LIME of the best Quality.

J. J. DUGGAN,

Agent for Columbia River Lumber Co.
The Calgary Sash and Door Factory.
Also material direct from New Westminster.

FLOUR !! FLOUR !!

Our Strong Bakers Makes

EXCELLENT BREAD.

Try it.

You will like it.

You will like the price.

The price is only \$2.50.

The merchants in town sell it.

Chop Feed \$1.00 per 100 lb or

\$16 per ton at Mill

SOUTH EDMONTON.

The Edmonton Milling Co., Ltd.

Dickson & Wilkie

(SUCCESSORS TO S. PARRISH.)

GROCERY & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

SOUTH EDMONTON.

Fresh Goods and Low Prices.

Fresh Eggs and Creamery

Butter. Winter Apples.

Don't forget the place, Corner West Railway Street

and White Avenue, opposite Hotel Edmonton.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING

LOTS FOR SALE.

Farms improved and unimproved for sale.

Lots in the vicinity of the C. & E. Railway station on

the following properties:

The Sack Estate.

The McDonald Estate.

The Cameron Estate.

The McLeod Estate.

Several desirable farms in close proximity to railway

station and Town of Edmonton.

Farmers who are desirous of letting their farms

this spring will do well by communicating with us as

early as possible as we have already several applications

from parties who will arrive early in spring.

WILKIE & DICKSON,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Whyte Avenue, South Edmonton.

N. B.—All letters should be addressed P. O. Box 29,

South Edmonton, Alberta.

EDMONTON TOWN LOTS

In the vicinity of the Railway Station,

FOR SALE. APPLY TO

W. WILKIE.

Real Estate Agent, Hotel Edmonton, opposite Railway

Station, or to

OSLER, FARMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg.

GIVE 'EM FITS!

That's what we are going to do. Give every one who deals with us for CLOTHING, FITS, and GOOD FITS TOO.

We have just opened up 150 Suits of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds and Worsted

MADE TO ORDER

in the best house in the Dominion, therefore they will be equal to any custom-made goods for fit and wear, besides being much cheaper in price.

We make a speciality of YOUTHS and YOUNG MEN'S clothing.

We have bought these goods to sell therefore our prices will be a special feature.

We would draw your attention to our Boots & Shoes for Fall and Winter as we have a full assortment now in INFANTS', YOUTHS', WOMEN'S and MEN'S.

Come in and inspect our stock.

No trouble to show goods.

W. T. Henry & Co.

Greatest Bargains of the Day at the Manchester House.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Replete with all the Novelties of the Season.

Mens' Ready Made Clothing & FURNISHINGS

In Clothing, Shirts, Underwear, Straw and Felt Hats, Scarfs, Ties, etc., will be found one of the best, and certainly the CHEAPEST ASSORTMENTS in town.

Some fine lines in Curtains, Carpets, Cretonnes, Printed Cantons, and House Furnishings Generally.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER

DIRECT IMPORTER OF ENGLISH GOODS.

MOWERS! ————— RAKES!

BINDER TWINE.

Walter A Woods, - Binders
Walter A Woods, - Mowers
Walter A Woods, - Horse Rakes
Walter A Woods, - Binder Twine

— The best in the world. —

JOHN CAMERON.

AGENT.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Improved FERM and TOWN PROPERTY. Mortgages and School Debentures bought.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company. Established 1855. Total assets \$12,000,000.00.

S. S. & H. C. TAYLOR, Solicitors. Apply to

W. S. ROBERTSON, Appraiser and Agent, Edmonton.

Do You Want an Elegant DRESS OR MANTLE

If you do, don't fail to see

MISS MARTINE VOYER,

Fashionable Dress and Mantle Maker.

Just arrived from Boston. Will teach L. F. Wier

system of Square Cuttings, two evenings a week.

Visit solicited. Hudson's Bay Company's stores,

Jasper avenue, Edmonton.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL (Authorized), \$2,000,000

CAPITAL (Paid up), \$1,940,000

RESERVE FUND, \$1,020,592

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. S. HOWLAND Pres.; T. R. MERRITT, Vice-Pres.

Wm. Ramsay, T. R. Wadsworth, Robt. Jaffray, Hugh

Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier; R. Jennings, Assistant Cashier

E. Hay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie.

Essex, Port Colborne, St. Thomas.

Fergus, Galt, Welland.

Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodstock.

TORONTO Cor. Wellington St. & Leader Lane.

Yonge and Queen Sts. Branch.

Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Calgary, Alberta, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Edmonton, Alberta, Brandon, Man.

Prince Albert, Sask., Winnipeg, Man.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

INTEREST allowed at 4 Per Cent. per annum until

further notice.

COLLECTIONS made and accounted for on day of

payment.

MUNICIPAL and School District Bonds and Debentures purchased.

STERLING and AMERICAN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

GOLD AMALGAM purchased.

AGENCY IN GREAT BRITAIN:

Lloyd's Bank, (Ld) 72 Lombard St., London, with whom monies may be deposited for use at this Branch.

G. B. F. KIRKPATRICK, MANAGER

EDMONTON BRANCH.

Pressed Brick,

\$25,000 pressed brick for sale and now ready for delivery. The undersigned are prepared to manufacture brick on a large scale, and hope to receive a fair share of the public patronage. Another kiln of 50,000 now being commenced, which will be ready in an early date.

LITTLE & MALONEY.

Moore & Macdowall

(LIMITED)

Office Lafferty & Moore's Bank

Prince Albert and Edmonton

Lumber,

Shingles,

Lath.

C. F. Strang, Agent Edmonton.

Miss Charbonneau.

First-Class MILLINERY.

Latest Styles.

Lowest Prices.

Ladies and children's waists, and also bonnets.

Piano Scarfs, Shelf Drapes

and Fancy work generally, on

hand and made to order.

OVER THE C. & E.

(By a regular passenger.)

Ho! let her go—she's off at last, we aren't so late to-night.
An hour and forty all you say? By Gad! that's out of sight.
And here she goes, and there she rolls, a playing pitch and toss.
While Luggin by the track rides on, and keeps up with his horse.

The C. & E., you never heard I reckon, who they are.

The "nicest, nearest lot," I'll bet that ever ran a car.

The C. & E., why bless your heart, the "catch me easy" line.

That never broke its record yet, by coming in on time.

You mind how once we ran a race with Farmer Jones' steer.

And the blessed boiler nearly burst, for the thing ran like a deer.

How Dan who drove the engine jammed the valve right open wide.

But couldn't choke—the creature off, which kept close by our side.

The C. & E., that line we love, with love that does not wear.

Who's rates are low, who's motto, "by, monopoly we swear,"

No don't complain, if things are not, just suited to your mind.

They'll answer, "you be hanged," or "then, get out and shove behind."

NORTH WEST ASSEMBLY.

REGINA, September 4.

The order paper for the day was full but according to understanding as soon as the minutes had been read and adopted Haultain rose to move the house into committee of supply. He said that the revenue of the territories was derived from two sources, one local and the other under control of parliament. That part derived from local sources had not materially increased since the first year of the working of the license ordinance. That coming by vote of parliament was not increasing in proportion to the needs of the territories. The moneys voted by parliament for expenditure during the current year were voted at the last session of parliament and were based on the estimated needs of the country as arrived at by the lieutenant governor, without the assistance of responsible advisers although he was supposed to have such advisers at the time. As soon as the present executive came into office and found that estimates had been forwarded by the lieutenant governor without consulting his advisers they forwarded a protest to Ottawa with a memorial setting out the claims of the Territories as contained in a memorial of the house. When the vote came before parliament they saw by comparison that estimates for the current year were practically based on the estimates laid before the assembly by the executive of August last year. That is they were based not upon the probable needs of the country for the current year, but upon the amount available last year. Consequently the amount now to be dealt with by the house was smaller than was adequate for the service or there might reasonably have been expected. While the amount had not been sufficiently increased the manner of dealing with it had been changed from year to year. First the house was given control of the expenditure of the itemized votes. Then the amount was voted in a lump sum to be distributed by the assembly and now the vote was made non-lapsable so that money not expended in one year would be available for the expenditure in the next. This provision was embodied in the supply vote of last session of parliament which expressly stated that the amount voted should not lapse if not expended within the year. The present estimates provided for fourteen months of expenditure that is from June 30th, 1893 to August 31st, 1894, while for purposes of comparison the estimated expenditure for twelve months was also given. As long as the Dominion vote lapsed on June 30th it was necessary that the Northwest government accounts should close at the same time. Now that the vote did not lapse the same necessity did not exist. It was a general understanding that in July or August was the most convenient time for the meeting of the house. If the accounts had to be laid before the house in July they could not well be kept open until the end of June. In that case they might as well be kept open until September and made ready for presentation at the next session of the house. It was well known that in June, July was the best time for road expenditure and the Territories and this being the case it was well that the expenditures in both three months should be made under the same appropriation. The main reason however was that the financial year ended on June 30th and the house only met in August. During the time intervening between the 30th of June the voting of supplies in say August, the necessary expenditure of the country was made on the responsibility of the executive alone when that responsibility properly pertained to the house. By the change in the fiscal year the sessions of the assembly were still held in July or August, and the expenditures were kept entirely under control of the house. The two largest items in the estimates and those of prime necessity were for education and public works. In our public school system we held a good position amongst the countries of the world. Not in what is called higher education, but in the greater need of a sound elementary education almost universally attainable. The prime object of our school system was to provide elementary education. We had recently established a uniform inspection of schools, uniform grading and examination of pupils, a uniform standard of teachers, practically a uniform series of text books, and uniformity in the conduct of schools. We had attained this position without the friction or its consequent undesirable results, that had attended efforts in a like direction in other parts. In dealing with the expenditure on schools some people seemed inclined to draw a very sharp distinction between the money actually expended on schools and the cost of what they were pleased to call the machine. He did not consider the distribution altogether just our whole school system was

a machine. If it was desirable that aid should be given to schools it was quite as desirable that that aid should be given with care and judgment and so as to produce suitable results. The expense attending the increase of this aid and judgment was the cost of the machine. He had come into figures on this question and found that we were paying directly to the support of school far more proportionately than any of the provinces. Of the total amount voted for school purposes in Ontario 36 per cent in Quebec 37 per cent, in Manitoba 82 per cent and in the Northwest 86 per cent was paid directly towards the support of schools. In showing the actual cost of the support of schools the Northwest was far ahead. In Ontario 6 per cent of the total cost of public schools was borne by the provincial government. In Manitoba 21 per cent and in the Northwest 48 per cent. In mere office expenses the proportion was about the same as in Ontario and considerably less than in Manitoba and Quebec. The salary of D. J. Goggin was made a separate item from the general school vote to admit of the freest possible criticism. The committee had taken an important step in securing this gentleman's services and were prepared to justify the appointment on its merits. The members of the council of public instruction were not, nor did they need to be educational experts, but they needed expert assistance. The educational system required a practical educationalist at its head. For these purposes Mr. Goggin's services were secured, but his duties covered much ground. He was chief examiner of candidates for teachers certificates and would be instructor of sessions of normal schools, besides being chief inspector of public schools. The estimate for roads and bridges was in a lump sum as formerly and was to be subject to the same plan of equal division. He had spoken of this system in the past as a bad system but he had no apology to offer for still adhering to it, as it had been found peculiarly adapted to our present circumstances. The system was inexpensive in its operation and ensured that the whole of the money or nearly the whole of it was spent on actual work, instead of a large part being eaten up in charges of management. He did not think it advisable to spend \$25 out of every hundred dollars at our disposal to overcome a merely theoretical objection. What evils there were in the present system would be modified by time. The organization of municipalities statute labor districts, and otherwise helping organizations whose efforts at self help should be recognized and substantially assisted from this fund, would as they increased in numbers absorb a large part of this sum, and by so much reduce the danger of misdirection. In view of the constantly increasing demands of the country the duty of helping themselves should be pressed strongly upon the people. With no danger of the vote lapsing it would be possible to exercise a less hurried and more careful supervision over expenditure. The rules would be made more definite and then enforcement more strict. He feared that in the past many contracts had been let without tender. A thorough supervision of the work now carried on would cost not less than \$500 for each district or \$13,000. This he thought the country could not afford. The estimate for the executive committee had been increased \$750 over that of last year, to provide for the residence of an additional member at Regina. He had found that a single member of the executive could not attend to the general duties of administration and at the same time give that careful supervision to details that was necessary. He had found the public business working much more smoothly and efficiently since he had the advantage of the assistance of his colleague from Mooseomin and he had no doubt that the members generally could testify to the same. While the vote for executive committee had been slightly increased that for clerical assistance had been diminished by over \$2,000, the occasion being the dropping of two officials of that department, who had not been replaced while the salaries of some of those who remained had been increased. The idea was to reduce the cost of the machine to the lowest point compatible with the needs of public service. The vote for expenses under the animals contagious diseases ordinance had been increased with a view of dealing more effectively with that terrible horse disease, glanders. The vote for the liquor enforcement of the license ordinance was based on outside expenses in the past. He was of opinion that large amounts were being paid to receive the proper enforcement of this ordinance and with not much result. The increased amount asked to provide for prosecutions under the ordinance was partly intended to increase the efficiency of the license ordinance, but most particularly it was intended to apply to the prairie fires ordinance, in which active measures were to be taken at the suggestion of the agricultural committee if suitable legislation could be provided. The vote for a steam boring machine was merely the vote of a special amount provided by special vote of parliament at last session for the special purpose of supplying a first class steam boring machine for use near Langenburg. The machine was to be under the control of the assembly hence the appearance of the sum in the estimates. A machine had been purchased and was now in operation that would drill or bore 1,000 feet. It had cost about \$1,700, was to supplement an amount provided by parliament for the Territorial exhibit there. The amount asked for the World's fair service would complete the service, and the expenditure would be about \$1,000 less than the original estimate. This saving was rendered possible by the liberality of the Dominion government which had placed \$5,000 of their vote at the disposal of the Territories in this connection. This amount had been placed at the disposition of the speaker and as the house had not voted it a statement would be laid before the house regarding it. The immigration vote was included in the estimates in response to the popular demand. He was of opinion that the Territories were not expected to use any portion of the moneys placed at their disposal for purposes of immigration. At the same time there was a general feeling that immigration work should be done, and he was willing to spend a reasonable amount of money for that purpose. It was proposed to open an office in Toronto during February, March, April and May next, for the distribution of information, to send a travelling agent to the Maritime provinces during the same months, and to supplement local efforts which he understood were to be made in distributing information in Washington and Idaho. While the Dominion was chiefly

charged with the work of promoting immigration and it would not be proper for us to cover the same ground, the Dominion government took no cognizance of the movement of people from the eastern provinces. Therefore those provinces were the proper field for our exertions. In the case of Washington and Idaho a large number of settlers had come in from those states and many more were likely to come. The Dominion for reasons unknown had withdrawn their agents from those states, therefore there was a clear field there. If the Dominion resumed operations there he would scarcely think advisable for the Territories to extend their operations in that direction. The amount in aid to hospitals had been increased slightly according to expected requirements. In conclusion he said that although the estimates contained nothing new or startling, fair provision had been made for the wants of the country according to the means at command. As no reply was made to Haultain the house at once went into committee of supply. In committee Messrs. Betts and Clink sharply criticised a number of the items and were replied to by Haultain. The committee continued its session in the evening with similar cross firing until the last item was reached about half past nine o'clock. The committee then rose and reported and the resolution was agreed to without a division. House then adjourned. REGINA, September 5. Magrath presented a petition regarding coal mines. Magrath from the standing committee on public accounts reported that the committee had examined the accounts and found them correct, but would call attention to the fact that some items seemed to be changed under wrong heads. Also that the cost of printing the accounts in detail as examined by the committee would be greater than the circumstances of the case would justify. Davidson introduced a bill to amend the ordinance respecting the observance of the Lord's Day. Knowing introduced a bill to amend the agricultural societies ordinance. Haultain introduced a bill to establish priority among execution creditors. The bill to confirm a certain agreement between the town of Edmonton and the Edmonton Electric Lighting and Power Company was read a third time and passed. Insinger's bill to amend the ordinance of last session so as to provide that if the Manitoba Northwestern railway did not proceed to carry out the provisions of the agreement of last year as to construction, exemptions from taxation then conferred would cease, was refused a second reading by a vote of 12 to 14 as follows: Yeas—Knowing, Mowat, Dill, Insinger, Page, Haultain, Neff, Oliver, Wilkins, Prince, Lineham. Nays—Betts, McKay, Boucher, Meyers, Mitchell, Tweed, Davidson, Cayley, Sutherland, Clinkskill, Jolly, Magrath. Magrath's bill respecting inspection of coal mines will read a second time. Haultain's bill to restrict the authority of the executive committee over moneys voted by the assembly and to alter the ending of the fiscal year from June 30th to August 31st was read a second time. The bills respecting unincorporated towns, elections, municipal assessment and to incorporate the city of Calgary were considered in committee and progress reported. The bill respecting noxious weeds was passed through committee of the whole. No evening session. LUMBER. I have just received quantity of British Columbia flooring, siding and ceiling, doors, sash, moulding, etc. Expected soon. Patronage solicited. Office and yard near post office. FRANK OSBORNE. (: ATTENTION. :) To the people of Edmonton and surrounding district. Beautify your homes, increase the value of your farms, by planting Ornamental Shrubbery and Fruit trees, supplied by Stone & Wellington, the largest and most reliable nursery firm in the Dominion of Canada. R. Hockley, authorized agent for the Edmonton district. Office—opposite Robertson's Hall. DRESS MAKING. Miss Armstrong late of Vancouver, has opened up business over John Cameron's store, Jasper avenue. Having had fifteen years experience she feels confident of being able to give satisfaction. Ladies give her a trial. RENAUD & KIEL, Painting and House Decorating in all its Branches. Sign and Carriage Painting a specialty. Main Street, - - - Edmonton. In The Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories Northern Alberta Judicial District. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MORTIMER CUMMINGS, DECEASED. Upon the application of Edwin Aylmer Cummings and John Cameron the administrators of the said deceased and upon reading the petition affida that said deceased died upon their application for letters of Administration. I do hereby order that all creditors and persons having claims against the Estate of the said Mortimer Cummings do send, in the Settlement of Storage on River in the District of Alberta in the Northwest Territories, Rancher who died on or about the 12th day of February 1894, do send in their claims against the estate of the said deceased to Messrs. Beck & McNamee of Edmonton, in the said District. Advocates for the said Edwin Aylmer Cummings and John Cameron within six weeks after the first publication of this notice in the Edmonton Bulletin. I do hereby direct that this order shall be published in the said newspaper once in each week for four successive weeks. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the time above fixed, the said Edwin Aylmer Cummings and John Cameron shall be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims only of which the said Edwin Aylmer Cummings and John Cameron have then notice and that they shall not be liable for the estate of the said deceased or any part thereof as aforesaid. Dated this 9th day of August, A. D. 1893. CHAS. E. ROULEAU, J. S. C.

CROCKERY!!

CROCKERY!!

GLASSWARE

Just Arrived The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Crockery and Glassware in Edmonton, Consisting of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Jugs, Teapots, Pickle Jars, Fruit Dishes, Self Sealing Preserve Jars in Pints, Quarts and Half gallons, Water sets, Table Sets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, in fact almost Everything required in these lines. INSPECTION INVITED.

JOHN CAMERON.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.,

Edmonton.

We have frequently had occasion to note the Quick and Discriminating judgment of the

SPORTSMEN

of this Town and District in responding to our announcements and at the same time taking advantage of the

INDUCEMENTS

we can offer as cash buyers.—

—This week we are offering a complete assortment of—

Guns and Ammunition,

Re-Loading Tools, Cartridge Belts, Gun Covers, Canadian and American Gun Powder Wads and Shot.

TENTS

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

Edmonton Bar Association—
Saturday Closing.

By resolution of the Edmonton Bar Association from and after this date all law offices in the town of Edmonton will be closed on every Saturday afternoon throughout the year, after one o'clock.

---J. R. VANCE---
Edmonton Meat Market.

Having acquired sole control of the business formerly carried on under the firm name of R. Vance & Co., I beg to thank the numerous customers of the late firm for their patronage and to solicit a continuance of the same.
Meat delivered promptly and according to order.

MRS RUSH

is now offering great bargains in

Millinery and Fancy Goods
Ladies Underwear.

Stamping done. Table drapes, mantle drapes and Piano scarfs made to order. Prices moderate.

—MRS. BUSH—

Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
—at—
E. RAYMER'S
I have now a complete stock in the above lines at the right prices.

WEDDING RINGS,
all sizes and weight. Also Spectacles to suit all Eyes

E. Raymer,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
N. B.—All kinds of watches, clocks, Jewellery & Pipes repaired and guaranteed.

Fort Saskatchewan
ALBERTA.

F. Fraser Tims,
GENERAL COMMISSION, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER.

AGENT FOR:
Several Fire Insurance Companies.
Insurance effected in Town or County at lowest rates.

MANAGER FOR
Fort Saskatchewan Townsite property.
Price of Lots from \$80 to \$250.
Free site given to Roller Process flour mill, or other manufacturing industry.
Business men looking for openings will find this good point.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Improved and Unimproved farms close to the Townsite.

NOTE.
Fort Saskatchewan is situated on the Banks of the North Saskatchewan River, and is the centre of the whole District of Edmonton, which is supposed to be the best agricultural and stock raising District in the whole Canadian Northwest, and has the Bear River as a background, making it the most picturesque townsite in the West.

Anyone visiting Northern Alberta, should come and see

Fort Saskatchewan

MAPS OF EDMONTON.

A limited number of Lithographed maps of the Town of Edmonton for sale at \$2 a piece.
JAS. McDONALD, Real Estate Agent.

W. H. Cooper & Co.,
AGENTS

Edmonton Milling Co., [Ld.]

Where Patent Process and Strong Baker's Flour, as now manufactured cannot be excelled. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.
Give the home production a trial and be convinced of its superiority.
Patronize home industries and keep the money in circulation here—don't send to Lethbridge for coal or Winnipeg for flour.

GRAN, SHORTS, OATS, OATMEAL, POTATOES
FOR SALE.
CITY DELIVERY. TELEPHONE CONNECT ON

Pioneer Music Store
GLOVER & ANDREWS,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

First class Pianos,
Cornwall & Doherty Organs,
Singer Sewing Machines,

(Best and Most reliable)
Billiard and Pool tables,
Crandale Type-writer,

(Cheapest on the market).
SHEET MUSIC, HARP, REED AND STRING INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO TUNING A SPECIALTY.
Piano, Organ and Singing Lessons by Mr. Andrews, late organist at All Saint's Church, Stratham, London, England, and organist at English Church here.

In making this our first announcement to the people of Edmonton and district we would respectfully solicit their support, as we are here to stay and will shortly open up in our new warehouse.

Temporary offices at F. S. Glover's old stand, opposite the Mason's Hall, O'Leary.

JASPER AVENUE.

BROWN & CURRY,

DRY GOODS,

Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries,

and Provisions, Etc.,

A T

Brown & Curry.

